

## More Stations for *Potentilla tridentata*

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Search during recent months for more stations of the Mountain or Three-Toothed Cinquefoil, *Potentilla (Sibbaldiopsis) tridentata*, has disclosed three occurrences, at least one of which appears to be new in the records.

After searching several summits in the Pocono Mountains in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, including Camelback, Bear Mountain and Skytop, with E. M. Zimmerman of Bethlehem, Pa. last fall, without result, an expedition was made farther west, in Luzerne County, following the report in Norman Taylor's catalogue of plants in the Torrey Botanical Club's territory that *Potentilla tridentata* occurs on high summits in that county. Mr. Zimmerman thought Penobscot Knob, 2000 feet high, near Mountaintop, southwest of Wilkes-Barre a likely spot and so it proved. On the rocky ridge east and west of the fire observation tower acres of the plant were found in full bloom in mid-June. It was large, healthy and well flowered. It extended for more than a mile, and other ledges of the same character seen but not explored probably support it. It is the largest colony this writer has seen south of New England.

A few weeks later, Mr. Zimmerman found *Potentilla tridentata* in bloom, on Cresco Heights, 1750 feet, in Monroe County, about a mile north of Cresco station on the Lackawanna Railroad. It was a small colony, but interesting as it is not reported in Monroe County by Taylor. We had not included this point in our search of the previous fall.

On Aug. 7, L. W. Anderson of Elizabeth, N. J., and I found *Potentilla tridentata*, on the cliffs of Sam's Point, just within the boundary of Ulster County, at an elevation of 2200 feet. Although I have not heard any previous report of the plant in the Shawangunks, it always seemed to me it ought to grow there. It is found on the eastern front of the Catskills, at 2500-3000 feet; on Schunemunk Mountain, at 1300 feet, and on Kittatiny Mountain (High Point, 1800 feet) the New Jersey extension of the Shawangunks. Yet it was not found in the northern Shawangunks, about Lake Minnewaska, in a search there in April. A trip to Sam's Point, to determine if it occurred there, was successful. The colony is not large, but appears to

be healthy and persistent. It is found on the cliffs west of the road rising from Cragsmoor Post Office to the top, beyond a large boulder on a ledge overhanging the road.

This part of the Shawangunks has several other interesting northern plants. A flowering plant new to me, was *Xyris montana*, with small flowers, and erect, stiff stems, quite different from *Xyris flexuosa*, of lower altitudes. *Aralia hispida*, *Clintonia borealis*, and *Trillium undulatum* are common. Many fine specimens of *Habenaria bracteata* were seen. The bright red fruit of *Amelanchier oblongifolia* made a striking sight. A very little *Picea rubra* is found, evidently survivals of larger stands. *Bartonia paniculata* was another unusual plant. *Corema Conradii*, which we found in April farther northeast on the ridge, on Gertrude's Nose, was absent, though we scoured about ten miles of the summit for it. We found the boreal lichen *Cetraria islandica*, in two places, on Sam's Point and on High Point, near the fire tower, but in lesser quantities than on Gertrude's Nose.

This region resembles the New Jersey Pine Barrens a good deal, with its wide expanses of stunted pitch pines, two to six feet high, dwarfed by the thin soil and the fires set by blueberry pickers, to make the berry plants grow thicker. They seem to pick almost exclusively the berries of *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum* (*angustifolium*) with its plentiful, large and sweet fruit. Scores of parties, picking for the market and for home preserving, were seen, in the burned over areas. *Vaccinium corymbosum* occurs in wet places, and more rarely a larger dark blue fruited species which looks like *V. atrococcum*.

The rocks are covered with a small, polyphyllous form of *Gyrophora*, which is associated with unquestionable large *G. Muhlenbergii*, and has the same horizontal bands of tissue underneath. We found this common on the same geological formation, the Silurian Shawangunk quartzite, in the Kittatinys. Mrs G. P. Anderson thought it a different form, hitherto unnamed, and suggested *Gyrophora Muhlenbergii*, var. *kittatinyense*. In places this lichen appears to have been devoured over large areas, by insects or animals, only the holdfasts being left, but this did not kill the plants, for all were sending out new squamulose processes.

The Pale Laurel, *Kalmia glauca*, is also common on this mountaintop, associated with *Chamaedaphne calyculata*. *Drosera*

*rotundifolia* is extremely plentiful in the tiny bogs in holes in the rocks where escape of water is slow, and *Xyris montana* is also common in such places.

HOLLIS, LONG ISLAND

### A New *Coreopsis* from the Southeastern United States

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Examination of the specimens of *C. grandiflora* Hogg in the Herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden has shown the presence of a related but quite different species which has until now passed unnoticed. For this plant the writer herewith proposes the following name:

✓ ***Coreopsis saxicola*** sp. nov. Herba tota glabra, circa 1 m. alta, foliis pinnatis dissectis, segmentis elliptico-linearis: bractea involucri exterioris ovati-lanceolata aut lanceolata, 7–10 mm. longa; achenia suborbiculata 2–3 mm. longa glandulis columnaribus faciei interiori alis fimbriatis dissectis.

An herbaceous, totally glabrous plant about 1 m. tall, leaf-blades pinnately dissected, the segments linear-elliptic: bracts of the outer involucre ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate, 7–10 mm. long; achene suborbicular, 2–3 mm. long, with stalked glands on the inner face, wings fimbriately dissected.

Specimens examined:

Georgia, Stone Mountain, De Kalb Co., F. W. Pennell #4029, Aug. 2, 1912 (Type).

Georgia, Stone Mountain, De Kalb Co., H. Eggert, July 23, 1897.

Georgia, Stone Mountain, De Kalb Co., J. K. Small, Aug. 1–6, 1895.

Alabama, Double Bridges, Tallapoosa Co., F. S. Earle #2147. Aug. 9, 1899.

In general appearance this plant is very similar to *C. grandiflora*, differing markedly however in the non-ciliate petioles, the much broader outer involucral bracts and the achenes with fimbriately dissected wings.

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